

## Selected Poetry.

### Love in a Cottage.

They may talk of love in a cottage,  
And bowers of trellised vines,  
Of nature bewitchingly simple,  
And milk maids half divine,  
They may talk of the pleasure of sleeping  
In the shade of a spreading tree,  
And a walk in the fields at morning,  
By the side of a footstep free!

But give me a sly flirtation  
By the light of a chandelier,  
With music to play in the pauses,  
And nobody very near,  
Or a seat on a silken sofa,  
With a glass of pure old wine,  
And my mamma too blind to discover  
The small white hand in mine.

Your love in a cottage is hungry,  
Your vine is a nest for flies—  
Your milk maid shocks the graces,  
And simplicity talks of pies!  
You lie down to shady slumber,  
And you wake with a bug in your ear,  
And your damsel that walks in the morning  
Is shod like a mountaineer.

True love is at home on the carpet,  
And mightily likes his ease—  
True love has an eye for dinner,  
And stories beneath shady trees,  
His wing is the fan of a lady,  
His foot's an invisible thing,  
And his arrow is tipped with a jewel,  
And shot from a silver string.

### Gen. Cushing on Secession.

We find in the Boston papers the following letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, in reply to an invitation to address the citizens of Newburyport on "the state of the country." The letter is well worth reading:

Hon. Albert Currier—Dear Sir:—I had the honor, some time since, to receive a communication from yourself and a large number of other signers, requesting me to address the citizens of Newburyport on the subject of the state of the Union.

To do so at that time seemed to me inconvenient, first, because of my belief of the impossibility, pending the Presidential canvass, of the accommodation of the points of controversy between those, who, while thus differing on temporary, incidental, or personal questions, were yet, in my judgment, alike the true friends of the Constitution; and, secondly, because of special reluctance to put myself in the position of partisan conflict with any of my immediate fellow-citizens of this city.

But all those questions have passed away, and yielded place to others of a higher order and more comprehensive character, appertaining to the now imminent peril of the dissolution of the American Union.

To the imminence of that peril, it is no longer permitted to us to continue, as for years we have done, wilfully to shut our eyes. It forces itself upon us in report of official acts; it has become the chief topic of the newspapers; it pre-occupies all minds; we feel it, throughout the country, in the decline of the vendible value of stocks, merchandise and real estate, and in the universal disturbance of domestic productions, trade and labor.

God forbid that, at such a moment, anything should be done or said by me to add to the intensity of solicitude, which already exists in this relation. On the other hand, there is but one thing to allay it, which can be done or said by or in the State of Massachusetts.

It avails nothing for us, in Massachusetts, to discuss the question of the expediency or inexpediency of Secession, and to endeavor to impress on the Southern States the sacredness of the Union. So long as the State of Massachusetts maintains a system of legislation plainly contrary to the Constitution in the very matter of the special rights of the Southern States, all ears are closed to appeals in behalf of the Union from us. To such appeals the answer is ready; that when we duly regard the Constitution ourselves, and not until then, it will be competent to us to exhort other States to respect and observe it; that, otherwise, we are but meanly enjoying the benefits of the compact without discharging its obligations; and that our laudation of the Union is alike odious and ridiculous, whilst we cling to it only as the means of exerting the power of the Federal Government to the spoliation, oppression, and wrong of fifteen States of the Union. How deeply soever, therefore, any citizen of the State of Massachusetts may deplore the possibility of the dissolution of the Union, she is utterly powerless to dissuade any other State from seeking or promoting its dissolution.

The nullification laws of Massachusetts were not only most deliberately enacted in the first instance, but the question of their repeal has been earnestly moved in the Legislature of the State, first by Mr. Charles Hale, and afterward by myself; and although some provisions of mere exacerbation in those laws have been repealed on the recommendation of Gov. Banks, yet the vicious substance still exists, and has but just been carefully re-enacted in the general revision of the statutes.

Vainly, therefore, would the State of Massachusetts admonish the State of South Carolina to observe the Constitution or uphold the Union. If we would have equity, we must do equity, and go in to court with clean hands. Lectures on loyalty to the Federal Constitution come with poor grace from obstinate and systematic violators of the Constitution. There is but one thing more odious and absurd than that, and it is the idea of Massachusetts, herself in a state of permanent rebellion to the Constitution and laws of the Union, assuming to coerce other States into punctilious obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union. Nay, if there be any article or articles of the Constitution, which, with her particular notions of right or wrong, the State of Massachusetts cannot or will not fulfill and obey, then every consideration of honor, truth, faith, conscience, virtue, religion, would impel her either to secede once from the Union herself, or to co-operate with Virginia in the call of a Constitutional Convention to revise the terms of the federal compact, or at least manfully to extend to South Carolina the right hand of cordial nullification and secession fellowship.

Our forefathers, when they found the government of their country not to be up to the height of their standard of liberty or morality, strove in the first place to change the government, and, failing in that, they withdrew themselves from it. In such course there was dignity and spirit both—there is none in keeping the good of the Union and refusing its price: asserting the bond of the Constitution where it is favorable to Massachusetts, and repudiating it where it is favorable to South Carolina. Conduct of the latter sort, in ordinary life, has ugly names—as cheating, swindling, fraud—and it deserves no softer appellation in the acts of a State or a people.

Furthermore, so long as the State of Massachusetts perseveres in this nullification of the Constitution, she affords, not a pretext only, but a justificatory cause to the State of South Carolina, to that of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, or any other State, otherwise disposed to secede; for the violation of the fundamental compact of association by one of the contracting parties, serves, in morality as well as law, to release the others; and the unconstitutional and dishonorable attitude of the State in this matter is not less mischievous in another respect, to wit: its obvious tendency to paralyze the conservative efforts of other Southern States, not yet prepared to secede, such as Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee.

I think there is a duty in this behalf, which it is incumbent on Massachusetts, and every loyal citizen of the State to perform; one, which it is never too early to enter upon, and never too late to persist in; and which it is peculiarly fitting for us to undertake now—namely, to repeal unconditionally these laws—which are scandalously false in their profession of purpose—which are tyrannical in their domestic and treasonable in their Federal relation—and which misrepresent the spirit and disgrace the legislation of our Commonwealth.

As this is the duty of all, it is the duty of every one; and, therefore, it will give me pleasure to speak on the subject; to expose the gravity of the situation; to demonstrate our obligation regarding it, and to participate with you in the initiation of measures, for the wiping out of this foul blot from this escutcheon of the State of Massachusetts.

Having done that, we shall then have the right, happen what may, to stand erect, to hold up our head in the Union, to look our sister States in the face, and if need be, to address fraternal exhortation to the State of South Carolina.

I am, very faithfully,  
C. CUSHING.  
Newburyport, November 19, 1860.

THE "OVERT ACT."—A writer in the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner*, arguing to prove that the election of Lincoln is sufficient to justify a dissolution of the Union, or even to make such a step necessary, thus refers to the proposition to wait for an overt act:

"But setting this aside, thus much is plain, that any overt act of the Federal Government would be less a warrant for the resistance on the part of the South than is the menacing action of the Northern States in electing Mr. Lincoln. And plainly it might be urged that then we should wait for a change of administration. But as the matter stands, what hope can we wait for? Absolutely none. We have both the Federal Government against us and the whole united body of the Northern States. We have this as matters now stand. But day by day the Federal Government will strengthen that party to which it owes its success; and that party reciprocally will strengthen the Government. Meantime the South will become weaker and weaker.

"We must profit by the experience of others where we have none of our own. France, not long since, was a Republic. The President was suspected of treasonable designs. The opposition leaders waited for some overt act. And we know the result. We should see, in our case at least, the most humiliating spectacle on earth—all the Southern States subdued by pure passive inaction, just as we have seen the Monarch of Naples vanish without any definite or palpable attack."

In Germany, when two persons wish to marry, they must each produce no less than fourteen certificates of various qualifications, before they can obtain a license.

## The Only Remedy.

So far as South Carolina is concerned, the unanimous voice of her people has disposed of the question of secession. She will unquestionably withdraw from the Union as early as practicable after the meeting of the Convention.

The next question is, will the exercise of this indispensable right of sovereignty involve her in war? Will the Federal Government attempt to force her to remain in this present Union? We are disposed to think not, although we have intimations to the effect that President Buchanan is opposed to secession. Such action on his part would be a denial of the highest principle of the State Rights party, and would stamp him as a federalist and consolidationist. If a State has not the right to resume her sovereignty, she has no rights at all in this present Union, and is no more or less than a colony under the government at Washington. No man at this day, who ever maintained the first principle of State sovereignty or State Rights, could consistently take such a position.

South Carolina, through her former Convention, eight years ago, asserted this right; and the time having arrived for her to exercise it, we do not believe she will be opposed by the Federal Government; if she should be, however, the struggle would be a short one, for the attempt to use force would bring to her side every slaveholding State, and no doubt would then exist of the prompt formation of a Southern Confederacy, embracing the whole of them. Secession, therefore, we believe to be a peaceful remedy, and the only remedy for the evils we suffer from our present political condition.

In some quarters of the South, and by some unofficial positions, it has been proposed to have a convention of all the Southern States. What benefit would result from such a meeting before the separate action of the States we cannot see. The delegates to such a Convention would not be clothed with authority to take the South, as a section, out of the Union. Even if they should be unanimous as to the course the Southern States should pursue, they would have to return to their constituencies, submit the proposed measures to the people for ratification, and at last each State for herself would have to act in her sovereign capacity. By such a course time would be lost, divisions among the people on points of expediency might spring up, leading to parties: compromises and hollow proposals of amity and friendship would pour in upon the South, until resistance would be finally lost sight of through the machinations of Union-savers and submissionists.

Separate State Action commends itself then as an effectual, prompt, and (in all probability) a peaceful remedy for evils already, borne too long, and the surest instrumentality in the great work of our political deliverance and disenfranchisement.

[Columbia Guardian.]

MESSAGE OF GOV. RECTOR, OF ARKANSAS.—We copy from the Little Rock *True Democrat*, the following extract from the Message of Governor Rector:

The issue made up by the North, and which we of the South will not be permitted to decline, is, the Union without slavery; or slavery without the Union.

What portion of the Confederacy will be so infatuated as not to prepare for the coming of this sad event? What magistracy of the law will lull his people into fancied security, by promises of peace and safety, when an enemy is at their door?

God forbid that I should be an alarmist; that I should be insensible of the wide-spread desolation that would fix itself, like a pall, upon the American people, should disruption ensue. But I am not, nor will I content myself with anything less than a faithful exposition of my views upon this subject.

Eleven of the Northern States, by solemn legislative enactments, have nullified, revoked, and trampled upon the Federal Constitution. Maine, Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Vermont, have prohibited their officials and citizens from aiding in the execution of the "Fugitive Slave Law." By their action, the Federal compact has been broken—they have revolutionized the Government, and have left every other State absolved from its Federal allegiance, and free, as an independent and sovereign government, to seek its own destiny.

But the question is asked, whether or not these offences, coupled with the election of a chief executive avowedly hostile to an extension of slavery, is cause justifying, as a matter of policy, immediate secession?

To my mind, no farther local justification is necessary. Still, if the Union was severed to-day, leaving the slave States standing as they originally stood sovereign and independent governments, reconciliation and compromise might, nevertheless, be induced by moderation, and a free interchange of sentiment evolved by authority through conventions assembled by the Northern and Southern portions of the Union respectively.

In view, then, of the bare possibility that the North may still be induced to retrace her steps, and award to the Southern States the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution, I cannot counsel precipitate or hasty action, having for its ob-

ject a final separation of the States, and breaking up of the Union.

Should any one of the Southern States, however, prompted by a spirit of just resentment towards the North, deem it necessary to declare her independence, and assert a separate nationality, Arkansas, having like grievances, and a common purpose to subserve, ought not to withhold her sympathies and active support, if coercive measures be adopted by the General Government.

Undersuch an exigency, I should regard it as an imperative duty to convene the General Assembly, that the matter might be referred to the people for their primary action and advice.

How JOHN WENTWORTH PROPOSES TO COERCE.—The Chicago *Democrat*, the especial organ of Abe Lincoln, has thus early indicated the plan of coercing Virginia:

"In order to provide for all emergencies, and to have at hand the safest, and cheapest, and surest way of taking care of the Virginians, a messenger has been sent to North Elba, for the suit of clothes worn by John Brown when he made his celebrated foray at Harper's Ferry.—Upon the first intelligence of any traitorous act in Virginia, this suit will be at once taken to the scene of disturbance and prominently displayed. That will be quite sufficient. The chivalry will at once retire to their holes, as they did before, and as the Federal troops will not be allowed to go to their aid, the ghost of John Brown will be enough to keep them perfectly quiet."

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The President takes the position, in his Message, that while denying the constitutional right of a State to secede he will attempt no coercion, but that he will see, nevertheless, that the Federal Laws are executed. That these are the views of the President, I have from the most reliable authority.

Secretary Howell Cobb is quite ill to-day. His family and all his household effects will be removed to Georgia on Saturday next.

The concluding portion of the Message of Gov. Gist, of your State, is exciting much comment among the political here. Gen. Scott has not been ordered here, in the event of difficulties between the State and Federal Governments, as has been stated in leading journals.

Senator Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, is in the city. He is strongly in favor of secession.

The Government officials were paid off in specie to-day by a very close calculation. The Treasury is almost bankrupt.

Senator Wilson, of Mass., in the subjoined remarks, indicates beyond doubt the real feeling of the Republican party, despite of their hypocritical professions of conservatism:

To-night, thanks be to God, to-night we stand with the slave power beneath our feet. That haughty power which corrupted the Whig party, strangled the American party and used the Democratic party as a tool, lies crushed to the dust to-night, and our heel is upon it. And, sir, said the Senator—that power never rises again; it can never more sway the destinies of the Government of the United States.—We have crushed it and ground it to powder.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Secretary Floyd authorizes the denial of the statement which has been extensively published, to the effect that he has declared that he would resist, with the Federal troops, any attempts that might be made to seize the United States forts in the South.

A large number of members of Congress arrived to-night. Also, Seward and Sumner, of the Senate. It is expected that the session will be the most stormy ever witnessed here in a terrible state of apprehension and doubt in relation to the secession movement. Yet the city is lively, and all the hotels are already pretty well filled.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The New York Journal of Commerce thinks it would probably be no exaggeration to estimate the number of persons thrown out of employment since election day at 25,000 a large proportion of whom are young women. One clothing establishment in New York has discharged 1,000 workmen; a hat establishment has discharged nearly 1,000; a saddlery firm has reduced its force about 500; and curtailment is very general. At Newark, especially, the crisis is severely felt, on account of their extensive connections with the Southern trade.

INTELLECT is not the moral power. Conscience is. Honor, not talent, makes the gentleman.

To speak harshly to a person of sensibility is like striking a harpichord with your fist.

"I say, friend, give us a chew terbac-er."

"Well stranger, I'm just outen terbacker, but I've got some uv the best rozzum that ever you chewed."

The first feeling of a woman for a man she loves is a desire to receive his kisses.—*Baltic.*

And it is, if he loves her, and isn't sheepish, the first feeling to be gratified.

## THE GLOBE,

### THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, to remain subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above-named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters, equal, at least to any corps of short hand-writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will be able to report, verbatim, ten thousand words on an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in The Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the sessions, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for data the average number of words it contains.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the President elect, and The Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

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With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress; provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

APPROVED, August 6, 1852.

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JOHN C. RIVES.  
WASHINGTON, October 18, 1860.

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